# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All basiness or news letters and telegraphic despatcher must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD. letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

### THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have news from Europe

dated yesterday evening, September 20.

The city of Manchester remained quiet, but the rescued Fenians had not been rearrested. The authorities were exceedingly vigilant. It was not ascertained exactly how many persons had been killed during the outbreak. The movement had taken the English government by surprise on account of its sudden action and the imme diate separation of the rioters after the rescue had been offented. Kelly and Deasy were seen for a moment in Bradford, but again disappeared.

Captain Osborne, a Fenian leader, escaped from the jail of Clonmel, in Ireland, and could not be found. Queen Isabel, of Spain, congratulates the Cuba Tele graph Cable Company on the complete success of the enter; r so in a special despatch addressed to the representalive of the United States in Madrid. Count Bismarck, in his official circular on the Salzburg Conference, inclines towards the peace aspect interpretation of the meeting of the two Emperors, The Prussian circular appears satisfactory to the English press, but the French journals denounce it because Count Bismarck does not make mention of the treaty of Prague. Garibaldi's force of the Italian "party of action" will it is reported, move on Rome next Sunday. The Paris Bourse was nervously anxious relative to the forthcoming annua financial statement of the Credit Mobilier.

Consols closed at 94 11-16 for money in London. Fivetwenties were at 731/ in London and 76% in Frankfort The Liverpool cotton market closed with middling uplands at 93gd. Breadstuffs were strong and firm at an advance. Provisions without material change.

### THE CITY.

Four persons connected with the Kentucky Bourbon Company were arrested in this city yesterday on affidavits of Collector Bailey and others charging them with false branding of whishey and frauds on the Revenue Department. They were held to bail in \$7,000 each to answer.

In the General Sessions yesterday George Hudson was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for forgery; James Bennett three years and six months, George Kier pan four years, Charles Miller five, William Dark four years and six months, Christian Stoeckop one year and ary Johnson five, all for various grades of larceny Edward Stanley four years and six months, and Anna Slater and Frank Honved each five years, for burglary The trial of John Brown for alleged forgery was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded, a motion for arrest of judgment being made. Several other unimportant cases were disposed of.

In the Stuyvesant divorce case yesterday an order was granted for plaintiffs to show cause why an order for a trial in the cause on the 9th of October should not b

A complicated divorce case was before Judge Clerke yesterday. Mrs. Ives married her present husband in New Jersey, she being then divorced from the bed and board of a Mr. Handy, with whom she had been living in Boston. After her last marriage Mr. Handy obtained a divorce on grounds of alleged adultery. The present marriage was then renewed, and as the laws of this State prohibit the marriage of a divorced person the husband claims that his present marriage should be de-clared null and void Judge Clerke, however, thought otherwise and denied his motion.

The stock market was in a state of semi-panic yester. day, and a further decline in prices took place. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 143% a 143%.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches by the Cuba cable are dated yesterday. The Havana municipality had secured a London loan. Exchange on the United States in currency was quoted at 25 per cent discount, and in gold at ten per cent premium. News from Hayti is to the effect that another revolution was inevitable. The reported insurrection in St. Domingo is untrue,

Our special despatches from San Francisco give the latest news from China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands. Numerous murders of foreigners, one American and two Englishmen among the number, had been perpetrated by the natives in Yokohama. The French Ministrated by the natives in Yokohama. The French Ministrated by the natives in Yokohama. ter had proceeded to Jeddo with a frigate to investigate the matter. The leprosy was prevailing to a frightful extent among the native Sandwich Islanders,

Our Panama letter is dated September 11, and con tains an authentic copy of the contract granting the exclusive right to construct railroads and carriage roads across the Isthmus of Panama, to the company represented by Mr. George M. Totten, on the payment of \$1,000,000 down and an annual rent of \$250,000. The lease is for ninety-nine years. The contract, after has sing both Houses, was signed by the Executive on the 16th of August, and half an hour afterward Colonel Tot. ten had paid the million dollars and was on his way to the coast. Four ex-officers of the Rayo or R. R. Cuyle were brutally beaten by a mob in Carthagena and two of them was killed. The other two were severely wounded and were taken in charge by the American consul. It was thought the old crew of the Rayo would band together to avence the death of their companions.

The news from Peru is to August 28. The city of Limit been made of prominent men, among whom were two colonels in charge of regiments stationed there and at Callao. A man named Espinosa revealed to the authorities a grand conspiracy to overthrow Prado's govern-ment in favor of Canseco, the former Vice President. Part of the programme was to assassinate President Prado. The party selected to commit the bloody deed was Captain Varela, who, four months ago, attempted to raise a mutiny on board the Peruvian squadron in Valearaise Bay, He is now under arrest. Congress had finally passed the new constitution, and Colonel Prade be inaugurated Constitutional President on August 31, on which date his provisional powers were to cease. President Melgarejo, of Bolivia, had made his triumphal entry into La Paz

Our Honolulu dates are to August 3. The King had returned from his Molokai trip. The Lackawanna had sailed for some destination unknown, but believed to be the mythical islands reported some time ago as newly discovered in the track of the China and California

Dates from Australasia to the 8th of August are received. General Lathour, the new American Consul a Melbourne, had arrived. Eight persons were drowned on a prize fight excursion near Dromona on the 10th of July. The New South Wales Parliament assembled on the 2d of June. Preparations were being made for the reception of Prince Alfred. At Sydney Heads seven men were drowned while trying to reach a ship which wanted a pilot.

We have files from the Bahamas dated at Nassau, N

P., on the 14th of September. There was no news.

Mail advices are received from the South American ports, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of August partly confirm the meagre news by the Atlantic cable, published on Monday, from the seat of war in Paraguay. San Solano, is was reported, had been destroyed and abandoned by the Paraguayans, and the allies were in the rear of Hu maitd. General Mitre had taken supreme command, thus superseding Marquis Coxias, and a disagreement is reported between them. The fort at Corumba had been taken by the ailies.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to August 17. The anxiety about the return of the Spanish squadron was calm-ing, but war preparations continued. The estimates laid before Congress for the next fiscal year were as follows:-- Expenses, \$11,605,602; receipts, \$9,000,000; the deficit is to be covered with the proceeds of the late London loan. Congress, it is expected, will cut down the expense item. The Minister of Finance announced the national debt as \$31,000,000. Some adherents the administration, however, maintain that it is \$42,090,000, Several measures of retorm are before

Congress, such as abolishing imprisonment for debt, to Executive and to call a convention in 1870 to amend the

constitution. The first two wil probably be adopted.

The steamers Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt collided near Rondout, on the Hudson, yesterday meraing between one and two o'clock, and the Richmond sank almost immediately. Although there was a large list of passengers on board they were nearly all saved, only two persons being reported missing.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a long debate ensued upon the progress of the Convention in its duties, and Mr. Alvord urged that it was desirable to

complete all business by the 10th of October, in order to submit the new constitution at the November elections Consideration in Committee of the Whole upon the finance and canal reports was resumed, pending which the Convention adjourned. Vallandigham spoke at a large democratic mass mee

ing in Defiance, Ohio, yesterday. He said that the pensions and bounties to the soldiers was a sacred pub-lic debt and should be paid. National banks he considered a gross swindle. Over twenty thousand people it was thought, were on the ground.

General Grant's father addressed a democratic meeting in Cincinnati last night.

The troop ship Himalaya, with the Sixtieth Rifle regiment of the British army, is reported detained at Quar-antine Island, near Quebec, with Asiatic cholera on

### The Approaching Political Campaign, North and West.

Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspondence, published on Thursday; our correspondence from Pennsylvania, published a few days ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily from other parts of the North and West, all show that a great and widespread reaction has commenced against the dominant radical party. The people, who gave the republicans their votes and support, during the war and since, did so for quite a different object from that which the party is now pursuing. That party was placed in power, first, to prosecute the war for the Union to a successful issue, and, second, to harmonize and restore the country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of the constitutional amendment. When it went beyond this and created a military despotism over the South; when it attempted to subvert the constitution, or rather to ignore it altogether, its leaders boldly declaring the country in a state of revolution, and when its object to establish negro supremacy and a negro balance of power became apparent, the people saw they had been cheated. Had the members of the present Congress, when candidates, gone before the people with such a revolutionary programme, they would have been defeated. They have played a confidence game upon the public, and, acting as the masters rather than the servants of the people, bave defied the sentiment of the country. This infamous conduct has produced its fruit. The public mind is becoming enlightened and a general reaction has The radical press, though evidently much

alarmed, attempts to explain away the true

cause of the republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people revolting against the faithlessness and destructive measures of Congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great Central States and in the West. The general issue as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the other States, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine. In these latter States, however, the contest was tame compared with what it will be, from all appearances, in the elections to come off during the next two months. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the West, and that is the financial question. radicals as their nigger worshipping policy. The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed with as much disfavor in the West, among all parties, as negro supremacy. The mass of the republicans, as well as the democrats, are bitterly opposed to the national bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase, Jay Cooke, McCulloch and their friends in favor of a moneyed oligarchy. The industrious classesthe farmers, laborers, mechanics and tradesmen-see ruin staring them in the face if this wretched financial system be perpetuated. They see that an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed beyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the national bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the West on this issue

alone. The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result. But the main question occupying the public mind at present is that of negro suffrage and a negro balance of power in the republic. The prospect of the whole South being governed by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the republic, of taking their seats in Congress, and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow-these are the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the Northern people. It is this fearful prospect. brought before us by radical rule, that has created a revulsion in the public mind, and that will surely overwhelm the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The great reactionary movement of the day is not one in favor of the democratic party, and least of all in favor of the copperhead faction. The questions at issue are new old party dogmas and platforms have become obsolete. The masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the radicals, and with the infamous attempt to Africanize the republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things; and if we mistake not the signs of the times the radicals will be defeated in the great Central States, as well as in the West, at the coming elections. The moderate and conservative republicans should throw off their destructive leaders and unite with others to form the great constitutional party of the

Indian Councils and Indian War. We learn, by special telegram, that the Indian ultimatum to our Commissioners is "the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder

river country and the abandonment of the Smoky Hill Pacific Railroad." They also demand "guns, ammunition and presents." This is the result of the tedious and useless attempts to arrange our Indian difficulties peaceably. It is no wonder that the Indians inpult us

We might well expect it after teaching them, through our dishonest agents, that we are as unreliable as they are themselves. Respect for us, they have none, and least of all for our military prowess. They have tried their skill and strategic powers with our regular army, to find us their inferiors. Now they say, "We do not want peace, because when we are at peace we are poor; now we are rich." This is all too true ; for how can they be other than poor when an Indian appropriation of fifty thousand dollars will, before it reaches our frontier, dwindle down to one red blanket and a string of beads? In war, owing to their more rapid tactics, they can make their own appropriations, and that, too, from the government supplies to our army. They constantly do it, and scarcely a day passes in which we fail to chronicle the loss of army wagons, the driving off of cattle and horses from some outpost, and the useless pursuit by our sluggish troops. Our tactics do not fit the war, and our army brains, schooled in the grooves of a routine out of which they appear worthless, are totally at a loss how to hold the Indians in hand. We annually bleed our Treasury many millions of dollars for Indian war purposes on one hand and Indian presents on the other. In peace we furnish them with all the munitions of war they may desire, and in war we wonder where they get their weapons. The old Spaniards were wiser than we in dealing with the Indian tribes on this Continent, for they made it a criminal offence to sell firearms to an Indian.

An Indian war is, however, upon us. The blunders, right and left, which have made it necessary will not now mend affairs. We must to-day accept the fact, look it in the face, and prepare to fight it out. The question is, how can it best be brought to a conclusion? Certainly not by our regular troops; for the whole past history of our frontier indicates a complete failure of the army whenever this duty has been assigned to it. There is but one method, and that is by volunteers. The Governor of every frontier State and every Territory should have authority to keep the Indians quiet in his district, and to raise a sufficient volunteer force for the purpose—the bills to be paid by the general government. The troops thus raised should be placed in command of volunteer officers, who, selected from our ablest frontiersmen, understand Indian tactics, have personal wrongs to avenge and a local responsi bility to urge them to action. Let them not be afraid to take a scalp. The Indian appreciates force and nothing else. If this method be pursued we shall close our Indian war in less than six months, and at the minimum cost. If it be carried on in the present style the country may prepare itself to be bled of its treasure for the next ten years, only to find the Indian question as unsettled then as it is to-day.

# The Citizens' Association on Our City Gov.

ernment. The Citizens' Association of this city has ddressed a lengthy document to the State Constitutional Convention, in which it takes the ground that the abolition of State commissions in New York would tend "to destroy all hope of ever attaining good government." The Association, over the signature of Peter Cooper, its chairman, maintains that the State commissions in the metropolis have done a great deal of good; and, to carry out this assertion, it cites examples from the records of the Police. Excise, Fire and Board of Health Commissioners. At the same time the communication refers to certain "jobs" in which the Common Council, elected by voters of the city, have been concerned. The Association, therefore, recommends that the metropolis of America be given entirely into the hands of the State government, and that commissions, utterly independent of each other, should be placed in authority over us. Now, there are many highly intelligent gentlemen in the Citizens' Association, and their opinions are entitled to consideration, if they were unbiased by reckless politicians. But, in partitioning out the city departments among irresponsible and independent commissions, without any recognized municipal authority to control them, we think they labor under a serious mistake. It looks as if Mr. Peter Cooper and his associates were trying to establish a millennium, when they propose surrendering all the public offices into the hands of a number of politicians, whose only responsibility is in being appointed by another set of politicians. How much better would it be if all the municipal power and appointments were concentrated into the hands of one man, the Mayor, elected by the voters of this city, who are the best judges of their own interests. Let such an office be an annual one, so that if the incumbent prove forgetful of the trust reposed in him the people of New York may replace him by some more trustworthy representative. Then we can know at once who is the responsible party on whom to call for the ameliora tion of abuses and the strict dispensation of justice. Under the rule of State commissions we know not who is really responsible, or at least the responsibility is divided to such an extent that it is impossible to reach the authors of abuses and wrongs perpetrated under the cover of law. The letter of the Citizens' Association besides treats the metropolis of America as a paltry village, and gives it n er rights. Its business, commerce and inf. demand more consideration, and its citizens wish to have some one authority to consult in reference to its government. With a Mayor as the sole executive of the laws of the State and its own

# The Extension of the Panama Railroad

local statutes, the metropolis would be far more

beneficially and satisfactorily governed than

under the rule of irresponsible commissions.

The most important item in the news from Aspinwall this morning is the extension of the Panama Railroad Company's contract for the term of ninety-nine years. In the news col umus of the HERALD will be found a full and accurate translation of this important document, from which it will be seen that the conditions are highly advantageous to both conquestion is finally disposed of, and that the intrigues to which the clash of European and october 3 next.

Stracter, Sept. 20, 1867.

The First Assembly District Democratic Convention.

Cottober 3 next.

Stracter, Sept. 20, 1867.

The First Assembly District Democratic Convention.

Output 100.

American interests on the Isthmus had given rise have resulted in no greater mischief than an almost bloodless revolution in Colombia It remains to be seen what course will be adopted by the European capitalists in whose favor Mosquera was playing his high handed game in order to recover the stakes they risked.

The Dean Richmond Disaster. The dreadful collision between the steamer Vanderbilt and Dean Richmond on Thursday night, in the vicinity of Rondout, on the North river, resulted in the sinking of the Dean Richmond and imperilled nearly four hundred lives. It is reported, indeed, that but two or three lives were actually lost; but it must be difficult to verify the fact that only so few perished. From the minute details which are given in another column of the HERALD it seems that such a disaster could not have occurred, to quote the statement of one of the rescued passengers, "on a fine night, with a bright, full moon," without most gross and culpable negligence on the part of one or both of the pilots. The officers and crew of the Dean Richmond, it is said, remained on board until the last, and those of the Vanderbilt united with them and many passengers on both boats in praiseworthy efforts to save all, and especially the very large number of women and children. The self possession and courage of the colored woman who had charge of the ladies' cabin on the Dean Richmond are highly commended by another of the rescued passengers. We are reluctant to condemn indiscriminately the officers of either boat before a thorough investigation of the causes of the disaster. But such an investigation is imperatively required at once; and as there cannot but be "somebody to blame" in so flagrant and shocking a case of disastrous negligence, we earnestly hope that the guilty parties will be discovered and promptly and severely punished. No rhetoric can exaggerate the terrible alarm and confusion to which the passengers of the two steamers were suddenly awakened from their slumbers, or the tragical onsequences to which nundreds of lives were exposed by the collision. We trust that the American public will need no more startling accidents of this kind to cure its proverbial

# Burking the New Constitution-The Radi-

recklessness of human life.

cals See Danger Ahead. The republican party in this State is hedging. All the cry that the recent results in California and Maine mean nothing—that they are due only to local troubles-is merely meant for the people. The leaders do not believe it. They see danger ahead, and see the necessity of modifying some of their political extravagances. Hence their hedging. They want to try at the last moment to make radicalism less repulsive. This is the meaning of that latest point in the party programme, the smothering for this year of that bran-new radical constitution that the political ninnies have been tinkering over all summer. Radicalism is in sufficiently bad odor now, and it is seen that the new constitution would finish it outright. If they had local troubles in the other States, we will have local troubles here too. Indeed, there will doubtless be local troubles wherever radicalism has been rampant. Republicanism will find that its local troubles here are "free lager" and the constitutional skeleton in the closet.

# Fenian Fray in Manchester.

Fenianism, it appears, is not yet dead. It has reappeared in Manchester—reappeared to the annoyance of the authorities and to the temporary inconvenience at least of Colonel Kelley. It is rather a funny circumstance that the Fenians, when it was supposed they were squelched beyond all hope of recovery, should win their first victory. It will scarcely surprise us if we are informed by next cable news that a fresh rising has taken place in Dublin, Cork and the other Irish c the English police are not strong enough to preserve order the world will not blame the Fenjans for making themselves masters of the situation.

RISTORI-FRANCESCA DA RIMINI. A sad story of love and jealousy of the true Italian type, did Silvio Pellico trace out with his blood in the solide of the dungeon. A tale of forbidden love like what the old Greek tragedians conjured up in Phodra and Myrrha, and one which demands from each character an stensity of passion and emotion to the highest degree painful. The cruel fate of the unhappy wife torn in hea etween her guilty yet ungovernable love for the brother of her husband and lord, and pouring out her life blood in the vain attempt to recoacile the brothers, has been told in every clime in the passionate verse of Dante. It was related to the audience at the French Theatre last might by Ristori. Nay, not related only, but given to the life, so that the stage became the palace of Rimini and Francesca and Paolo's hurried interview seemed a dread reality. Madams Ristori renewed her former triumphs and gave an admirable impersonation of Lanciotto's hapless wife. Every cadence of the voice, in the beautiful language of her native clime, every movement, every gesture, every glance, every convulsion of passion, seemed that of Francesca, not of Ristori. She succeeded in some of the more passionate scenes in making the audience forget that it was but an accomplished actress who stood before them, and not the victim of the lava passions of the South, Guido's daughter. Lanciotto's wife and Paolo's beloved. Signor Michele Bozzo made his debut in the rôle of Paolo, and gave satisfactory evidence of being a thorough artist of high powers and consummate training. Cesare Ristort played the father's part admirably, and deserves the highest praise for his success in such a difficult and ungrateful character, "Mary Stuart" is on the bills for to-night and "Eurabeth" for Monday, "Sœur Teresa" and "Myrtha" are in rehearsal and will be shortly produced.

# THE DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Body in Charge of the British Legation-An Autopsy Discloses all the Organs in

Healthy State. Regres, Mass., Sept. 20, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M. No definite arrangement has yet been made con-cerning the disposition of the remains of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, who died in this city yesterday morning. Representatives of the British Legation arrived here from Washington athi evening and took charge of the body, and to-morrow they will decide upon forwarding it to Great Britain. It will probably be sent by the first British steamer from Boston. An autopsy of the remains was made to-day by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow in the presence of Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Richard M. Hodges and Calvin Ellis, and the result was as follows:—No lesion was discovered sufficient to account for death. All the organs, including the brain, were in a healthy state, and would seem to have justified expectations of a long life. As far as can be now ascertained, death occurred as the combined result of a dysenteria, with which the patient had been afflicted for several days, together with some probable sere threat and the fatigue of journeying from Narraganest Beach to Boston. These causes are indeed insufficient, unless in a patient of peculiar delicacy and susceptibility of constitution. look charge of the body, and to-morrow they will de

Honors to the Memory of Sir Frederick Bruce

The flags over all the public Departments are at half mast, as a token of respect to the memory of Sir Fred-erick Bruce. The Treasury and Navy Departments have issued orders for similar honors in the port of Boston.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

# EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 20.

Manchester Tranquil and the Rescued Fenjans Seen in Bradford.

The Queen of Spain to the Cuba Cable Company.

Count Bismarck on the Salzburg Conference.

Immediate March of Garibaldi on Rome.

### THE FENIANS.

Manchester Quiet, but Closely Guarded-The Rescued Officers Not Found-The English Government Surprised.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20-8 A. M. The city has been quiet all night, but the police have been very active and vigilant to prevent the escape of any of the rescued prisoners. All the avenues of exit are closely watched.

been implicated in the riot, were arrested, some of them while in their beds. It was reported early this morning that Kelly had been recaptured, but the report lacks confirmation. It is matter of surprise how speedily the mob dis-

During the night several persons, supposed to have

persed and quiet was restored after the rescue was effected.

The outbreak has taken the government by surprise. A strong force is being mustered to prevent any further

One of the wounded policemen is reported to have died in the night. It is impossible to tell yet how many lives were lost in

the affray. Several persons badly injured, and probably dead, were carried off by the mob. It is thought that the mob had friends in the fail who

kept them informed of the movements of the police and the prisoners.

### THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

Manchester Trangall-Two Fenian Rioters to be Charged with Murder. MANCHESTER, Sept. 20, 1867.

Everything is quiet here. The rioters appear to be satisfied with their success nd there have been ho more disturbances. No traces of the rescued prisoners, Kelly and Deasy, have been discovered, and it is thought they have by this time succeeded in making good their escape from the city.

The name of the policeman who was killed by th mob yesterday was Mr. Brett. Arrests continue to be made of persons who took part in the riot.

Among those already in custody are two men named William Allen and Michael Larkin, who appear to have been ringleaders in the onslaught on the police. They re charged with murdering the policeman Brett, and will be examined as soon as the excitement has sub-

The Rescued Prisoners Seen in Bradford. London, Sept. 20—Evening.
A despatch from Bradford reports that Kelly and
Deasy were seen in that city this afternoon; but the police, though immediately on the alert, failed to arrest them, and they have again disappeared.

A Fenian Captain Escaped from an Irish Jail. DUBLIN, Sept. 20, 1867. Captain Osborne, one of the Fenian prisoners, made

his escape from the jail at Clonmel, in the county Tippe-rary, last night. He had not been recaptured up to noon to day, although the jail guards started in immediate The police are searching for him in every part of the surrounding country where it is supposed he is still con-

# SPAIN

Queen Isabel's Reply to the Cuban Cable Company-Her Majesty's Congratulations. Losdon, Sept. 19-2:57 P. M.

The following communication has been addressed by the President of the Council of Ministers at Lageanama to Hon, Horatio J. Perry, facting United States Minister

I have had the bonor to receive your telegram of last night congratulating her Majesty Queen Isabel, for yourself and in the name of the telegraph company between Spain and the Island of Cuba.

Her Majesty charges me to express to you and the company her gratitude and aincere satisfaction at the happy event, and felicitates the company for the talent and perseverance with which it has carried its work to a conclusion.

conclusion. The government accepts with pleasure the thanks which the company expresses, and in its turn congratulates itself for having conceded the grants and privileges necessary for the establishment of this important communication.

The President of the Council begs you to transmit to the distinguished President of the company, Mr. Wm. F. Smith, the expression of his sentiments of consideration and unalterable friendship.

# THE PRUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

Count Bismarck's Interpretation of the Salz-burg Conference-Opinion of the English and

Count you Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Saltzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and continental newspapers. In it Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to

ecept the representations made by France that the con laburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of

ote, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in

The French press, while they seem disposed to find little fault with what M. Bismarck sava, denounce the circular, because in all its references to German unity it completely ignores the Treaty of Prague and omits all allusion to the obligations under which Prussia resta to fulfill the stipulations of that solemn compact.

# ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Garibaldi's Day of Action Against Rome

The preparations of the party of action in Italy for revolutionary movement on Rome are about complete, and it is rumored here that Sunday next has been fixed upon by General Garibaldi as the day upon which the long deferred attempt is to be made.

# FRENCH FINANCE.

The Bourse Nervous for the Credit Mobiller Account. PARIS, Sept. 20, 1867.

of the Credit Mobilier approaches, much disquietude is apparent on the Bourse. The operations of the Credit offier exercise a powerful influence upon monetary affairs in France, and the anxiety to know with exactitude its condition is correspondingly great.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 26—Evening.—Consols closed at 94 11-16 for money. American convictes obseed at the following rates:—United States

five-twenty bonds better at 73%; Blinois Central Railway shares, 77, and Era's Railway shares, 41%. The Costingental Bourses.—Frankeout, Sept. 20—Eve-ning.—United States bonds closed at 75% for the issue of

ning.—United states of the closed at 10% for the isane of 1862.

Liverpool. Corron Market.—Liverpool. Sept. 20—
Evening.—There has been some improvement in business, but the cotton market is unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations:—Midding uplands, 9%d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

State or Trade.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is buoyant.

Liverpool. Breadstruyer Market.—Liverpool. Sept.

20—Evening.—The market closed strong and firm at the advance which was realized to-day on all articles. Corn has made a further advance of 3d. since two F. M., and closed at 41s. 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western, What firm at 13s. 8d. per contal for Californis. Barley, 5s. 3d. per bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. per 45 lbs. Peas, 44s. for Canadian.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Liverpool, Sept. 20—

Cincese, 503.

Liverpoot. Produce Market.—Liverpoot. Sept. 26—

Evening.—Rosin, 8s. for common Wilmington, and 12s, for medium. Tallow firm at 44s. 6d. for Americas. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Petroleum.—spirits, 10d.; refined,

1s. 5d.

Loudon Markers, —London, Sept 20—Evening.—
Sugar closed at 25s, for No. 12 Dutch standard. Oils
and linseeds unchanged from previous quotations.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Sept. 29—Evening.—The market closed firmer, and an advance of 50c,
was realized. The last sales of standard white were at
55f. per Darrel.

Marine Intelligence.

The Voyage of the Ville of Paris.—The agents of the Associated Press furnish the following statement:
The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived at Brest on Monday evening the 16th inst. instead of Tuesday morning the 17th, as before reported.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Stone, from Boston, on the 10th inst. has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

### Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1867. The Cabinet Meeting.

Nothing of importance transpired at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The session lasted nearly two hours, but the business was of a routine character. All the

nembers were present except General Grant and Secretary Browning; the latter was represented by Assistant Arrival of General Sheridan.

General Sheridan, accompanied by three members of his staff, arrived here this fevening on the five o'clock train from Baltimore in a special car placed athis service by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail "oad Company. He was met at the depet by Colonel Crosby, of his staff, who reached here this morning. There was no reception of any kind and ne unusual gathering of speciators, though the time of his arrival was pretty generally known. The General was in citizen's dress, and scarcely attracted any attention, being recognized by but few persons. He was immediately driven to his hotel, where he dined with General Sickles, General Hancock, James T. Brady and Hon. W. E. Robinson. General Sheridan was called upon this evening by a large number of his friends, civil and

General Sickles-Interview with General Grant-Demand for a Court of Inquiry-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Endorses General Sickles' Course while in Command

military. He will have an interview with General Grant

of the District." General Sickles had a protracted interview with General Grant at the War Department to-day. No defluite conclusion was reached in his case, and he is still here awaiting orders. He has made a freely demand for a court of inquiry to examine into his admin-istration of affairs in the Second Military Discret. If it is not granted he will probably resign his commisajon in the army, for the purpose of making a reply to the charges made againsthim by President Johnson in his proclamation. While he remains in the army he cannot, he says, vindicate himself in any other way than by court of inquiry. Failing to obtain that, he proposes to

resign and go before the people.

General Sickles received an official letter from Gov ernor Orr, of South Carolina, this evening, in which the latter states that while he was at first opposed to some of General Sickles' orders while in command of the Third Military district, he is now satisfied that his administration was, on the whole, marked by great wisdom, moderation and forbearance. This, he says, is the sentiment of the element in South Carolina which he (Orr) represents. He further states that he believes the people of South Carolina are largely indebted to General Sickles' administration for much of the pros-perity and good order prevailing there. The Governor

ses his letter, which is quite lengthy, with expressions of regret atthe removal of Sickles. the wealthier classes of the people of North and South Carolina have petitioned General Canby, now in command there, to continue in force General Sickles' Order No. 19. They represent that if it is rescinded the effect will be to under the present depressed condition of affairs there it will not bring one-half its real value. The petition has been widely circulated through the two States, and is

said to be numerously signed by prominent men, as well among the negroes as the white land owners. General Canby is not disposed, it is said, to undo any of the General Hancock. General Hancock has availed himself of the order of General Grant allowing all officers ordered to the Fifth Military District where the yellow feyer is prevalling, until the 13th of October to report. He made a formal application to General Grant to-day to this effect,

and it was immediately granted. He will leave in a day or two for St. Louis, where he proposes spending a few Anxiety for the Safety of the United States

Steamer Dale.
Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the United States hip Dale, she having been absent for the past two months on a practice cruise, with a number of midship-

The Savannah and Macedonian arrived last week, and the Dale was expected about the same time. At the Navy Department, there is no fear of her safety, as she is in charge of competent officers, and it is very likely she will be home in the course of three or four days.

The National Finances.

The Treasury receipts since the 1st instant were:—
From customs, \$10,034,000 in coin; and from internal revenue, \$9,700,000 in currency. The amount of gold in the Treasury is \$59,697,000, and in gold certific \$16,598,000.

Liquor Dealers who Sell to Soldiers to be Prosecuted-Rowdylsm and Disorder Amona the Troops in Washington.
The following circular has been issued from the headparters of the Department of Washington, dated Wash-

quarters of the Department of Washington, dated Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1867:—

The frequent acts of rowdyism and disorder which have occurred during the past few days within the garrison of Washington, resulting in two cases of unprovoked murder, have not failed to astract the attention of the Department Commander. Every regimental commander and company officer is called upon to use the utmost vigilance on all occasions, whether on duty or not, to guard against a recurrence of these disorders. With this view frequent patrols, by day and night, will be sensitively soldiers and all others absent from their proper stations without passes, and a strict enforcement of the orders emanating from the Headquarters, garrison of Washington, dated October 26, 1866, is enjoined.

The attention of all officers is called to the law approved August 18, 1861, prohibiting the sale of liquer to soldiers in the ligitance of Columbia. All officers are earnestly enjoined to prosecute and bring to justice all offenders against the above enactment. The mode of procedure under this act for any officer or other person having knowledge of the fact is so make complaint on outh before a committing magistrate, who will there unon issue the necessary process for the arrest of the offender. By command of Brevet Major General W. H. EMORY.

Inspection of Guano Vessels Arriving at New

York.
The following circular has been addressed to the Collector of Customs at New York city :-

Collector of Customs at New York city:—

TREASTEN DEPARTMENT. Sept. 20, 1867.

SIR—Although American vessels laden with guano, arriving from certain guano lalands and keys specified in the department circulars of the 23d uit, owned by citizens of the United States, are considered under the law as being in the coasting trade, and are entitled to the privileges conferred upon vessels of that class, yet as it understood that such vessels are in the habit of calling at foreign ports and places for the purpose of procuring fresh water and supplies, it is necessary to exercise greater watchfulness over them than over other coasting vessels. You are accordingly hereby directed, on the arrival of any such ressel at your port, to place an inspector on board, with instructions to supervise the unicating of the same, in order to prevent the liegal introduction of articles liable to duty. Very respectfulty,

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

# MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATTI, Sept. 20, 1867.

James Powles, an Englishman aged sixty-seven, living in Portage county, Ohio, died on Tuesday from poison mysteriously administered in his food.